

## Today's Metal Prices

### NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Nov. 23.—Silver, 52 3/4c; lead, \$5.25; spelter, \$18.75@19.25; copper, steady, electrolytic, \$20.00.

# The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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WEATHER—Utah: Cloudy With Rain in North Portion Tonight or Wednesday; Cooler in North Portion.

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## Serbian Defeat Bulgarians in Fierce Battle and Capture Five Cannon

### EMPEROR WILLIAM PREPARING TO MAKE OPEN OFFER OF PEACE

Will Submit Proposal to Belligerents Through United States. Austro-Germans Are Pressing Serbians Hard, Driving Them From Northeast and Southeast—Bulgarians Capture 8000—Serbians Defeat Invaders in Central Serbia—Italians Press Fight Near Gorizia.

London, Nov. 23, 6:20 p. m.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berne says: "There is declared to be undoubted foundation for the report that Emperor William will make an open offer of peace through President Wilson after the emperor's coming state entry into Constantinople."

Saloniki, Greece, Nov. 22, 9 p. m., via Paris, Nov. 23, 1:40 p. m.—The resignation of Premier Skouloudis of Greece, according to reports in circulation here, is expected momentarily on account of difficulties between Greece and Great Britain.

Paris, Nov. 23, p. m.—A defeat of Bulgarians by the Serbians in a battle in central Serbia is announced in an official communication given out by the Serbian legation here today.

Five Bulgarian cannon were captured. The communication, which gives partial confirmation of recent reports that the Serbians had assumed the offensive and defeated the Bulgarians, follows:

"Battles occurred recently on the old Serbo-Turkish frontier. The most important encounters were fought to the west of Velika Plana and Mount Zlatovatz. We inflicted a defeat on the enemy at the latter point, capturing five mountain cannon."

Velika Plana is 25 miles west of Nish and 35 miles northwest of Leskovatz in the region of which an important Serbian victory has been reported unofficially.

Berlin, Nov. 23, by wireless to Sayville.—Notable progress for the German army in the region southeast of Pristina in Serbia with the capture of 8000 Serbians, 44 cannon and 22 machine guns was announced by German army headquarters today.

The Teutonic troops have taken 1,150 additional Serbians prisoner and captured six cannon.

Northeast of Pristina and north of Mitrovica the Austro-German forces are advancing, throwing back the Serbians who are resisting in rear guard actions.

The text of the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters follows:

"In the western theatre: Favored by clear weather there were lively artillery duels at various places on the front. The activity of other kinds of fire also continued."

Mine Explosions Unsuccessful.

"In the Bois Le Pretre two enemy mine explosions were unsuccessful. A French biplane after an aerial fight near Aure, in the Champagne, fell to the earth."

"In the eastern theatre there is nothing to report."

"In the Balkan theatre, north of Mitrovica and north and northeast of Pristina the enemy was thrown back in rear guard battles. Bulgarian forces fighting southeast of Pristina are victoriously advancing. In the region near Pristina eight thousand Serbians were made prisoners and 22 machine guns and 44 cannon were captured."

Rome, Nov. 22, via Paris, Nov. 23, 10:25 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Italian general staff:

"The artillery on both sides has been active at different points along the Tyrol-Trentino and Carnia fronts. Enemy artillery tried its usual destructive attack on the township of Doleto in the Comelico valley. This attempt was beaten down and silenced by our fire."

"On the Isonzo front the struggle continued yesterday with increasing intensity on the border formed by the lower heights of Pevna, Osilava and the hill which faced towards Gorizia between Podgora and Sabotino. The enemy made a determined counter offensive with the object of recapturing lost positions. His counter attacks were preceded and accompanied by a hurricane of fire from numerous batteries, but the most violent was on the heights northwest of Osilava."

Enemy Breaks Through Line.

"Several times the enemy broke our line and penetrated positions conquered by us, but always was thrown back after a desperate melee. Our brave troops, especially those of the fourth division, did not yield an inch of their positions which were covered with blood and several times they hurled themselves upon the enemy with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses and taking 89 prisoners, several of whom were officers."

"On the Carso plateau our troops after repulsing four counter attacks during the night, resumed the offensive everywhere at dawn. Fresh progress was made between the summit of Monte San Michele. Towards San Martino was took by assault a strong trench on the position called 'the lone tree.' We took 202 prisoners."

Paris, Nov. 23, 2:30 p. m.—The French war office report this afternoon says:

"There is nothing to add to our preceding communication. On November 22 in Belgium two German aeroplanes were compelled by our aircraft to come to earth. In the region of Rheims two aviators pursued by us, flew away."

"In the Champagne district and on the borders of the Aronne there have been five aerial engagements as a result of which three German aviators were compelled to come down suddenly within their own lines. A fourth was disabled and fell. The fifth came down to the ground in flames."

Berlin, Nov. 23, by wireless to Sayville.—An aerial battle in which a French biplane was dashed to the ground, is reported by German army headquarters in today's official statement dealing with operations on the western front.

Artillery duels took place in several sectors of the Franco-Belgian line, the report states.

Russ to Advance Line.

Petrograd, Nov. 23, via London, 2 p. m.—Kovel, west of the Sty river region in Volhynia, where the Russians have recently reported successes over their Teutonic adversaries, is being prepared for the possibility of an advance of the battle line westward, according to refugees from the city.

The German administration is declared to have put enforced labor rules into effect during the past month pressing the work of constructing strong fortifications.

Military stores have been removed and the whole bodied population has left the city, the refugees state. A food shortage is reported.

Serbian Government Removed.

Athens, Nov. 23, via London, 11:01 a. m.—According to diplomatic advices received here today the Serbian government has been removed from Mitrovica to Pristina in western Serbia near the Albanian border.

The diplomatic corps has gone to Petch, Montenegro.

Naturalized Germans Released.

London, Nov. 23, 11:15 a. m.—Emil Mielke and Herman Krauss of Chicago, naturalized Americans of German birth who were taken by the British authorities from the steamship Kristianstjort at Kirkwall recently, were released today at the request of the American embassy.

Their practice of detaining naturalized citizens who are unable to produce their naturalization papers.

Many Lives Lost.

Rome, Nov. 23, via London, 2:42 p. m.—One hundred persons were drowned today by the washing away of a bridge over the Salso river near Licata, Sicily.

Review of War Situation.

London, Nov. 23, noon.—The latest news from the Balkans has revived hope in England that Monastir may hold out long enough to enable the French and British forces to effect a junction with the Serbians. The Rome and London legations of Serbia have received reports of a great Serbian victory northeast of Pristina, but as these advices give neither details nor dates there are doubts as to their importance.

It is now believed allied forces which may take refuge on Greek territory are hardly likely to be subjected to attack from the rear. The most significant indication as to the present attitude of Greece is contained in remarks made by M. Rhalis, Greek minister of justice, who is quoted in a press dispatch as having complained bitterly of methods adopted by the entente allies. He argued that their tardiness in bringing effective support for the Serbians made Greek participation impossible.

Greeks to Remain Neutral.

M. Rhalis declared, however, that

the Greeks were determined to maintain neutrality and the entente allies had no reason to fear danger if they should be forced across the Greek border. The French military position in Macedonia is reported to have improved. The assertion is made that the Bulgarians retired to their positions after a vain attack on the French lines.

The seat of the Serbian government has again been shifted, on this occasion to Pristina, while the diplomatic corps has moved to Petch, Montenegro.

A message from Constantinople by way of Germany reports the resumption of a violent offensive by the allies on the Dardanelles. No confirmation of this report has been received.

Except for the Russian announcement of a repulse of the Germans in front of Riga, nothing of importance has reached the public from the eastern line. British artillery is busy on the western front, where the only other activity of late has been mining and aerial operations.

Rumania again figures in news of the diplomatic situation. It is reported that the central powers are about to make a formal request to the Bucharest government to maintain its neutrality, but are offering certain concessions if that nation will intervene in the war on their side.

Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are pressing the Serbians hard, driving them toward the Kosovo plain from both northeast and southwest of Pristina. The Serbian capital is reported removed to Pristina.

Berlin reports the capture of 8,000 Serbians by the victorious Bulgarians. Saloniki has reports that the resignation of Premier Skouloudis of Greece is imminent because of difficulties between Greece and Great Britain.

## NO GREEK SHIPS BEING SEIZED

British Report No Blockade Has Been Established or Put in Force.

### PREMATURE RUMORS

Greek Government Believed to Have Satisfied British Demands Submitted by Earl Kitchener.

London, Nov. 23, 1:46 p. m.—The foreign office states no Greek ships are being seized or held up in the ports of the United Kingdom and that no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted or put in force.

No amplification of the foreign office statement is obtainable in official quarters. The universal deduction is that the Greek government has satisfied the British demands submitted by Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, who was in Athens last week and has furnished guarantees of the safety of the Anglo-French expeditionary force.

It is believed that announcements from Athens concerning a commercial blockade of Greece were premature in that they presented the provisional intention of the entente allies as accomplished facts.

Recent dispatches from the Near East have stated that the British government had inaugurated a "peaceful blockade" of Greece.

The purpose, it was said, was to induce Greece to guarantee immunity to Serbian, French and British troops which might be forced into Greek territory from hostile action by the Greeks.

## CIRCUS TRAIN IN COLLISION

Passenger and Show Trains Meet Head-on Near City of Columbus, Georgia.

### SEVEN PERSONS KILLED

Forty-two Injured and All Show Animals Are Burned to Death.

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 23.—Seven persons at least were killed and forty-two were injured in the wreck near here last night when a circus train collided with a passenger train on the Central of Georgia railroad.

A misunderstanding of orders brought the two trains together on a straight track and much of the wreckage was burned. At least six persons were burned to death and a seventh died in a hospital. All the dead were members of the Kennedy Carnival company, which was traveling on a train of 23 cars. None of the injured will die.

The owner of the show estimated that eighteen were killed, but a search of the wreckage today gave no trace of that number. All the show animals were burned to death and there is a possibility that several showmen of whom no record was kept were also lost.

## CAPTAIN BOY-ED IN CONSPIRACY

German Naval Attache Was Directing Head in Unlawful Chartering and Loading Neutral Steamers.

### GERMANY SENT \$750,000

Defendants Rode Rough-shod Over Laws and Treaties of United States.

New York, Nov. 23.—Captain K. Boy-ed, German naval attache, was the directing head under whom was spent \$750,000 in chartering and supplying neutral steamers with coal and provisions for German men-of-war in the Atlantic and Pacific in August, 1914, the government formally charged—and asserted that it was prepared to prove the charge—in the opening today of the trial on charges of conspiracy of Dr. Carl Buezn, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, and three of his subordinates.

Roger B. Wood, assistant United States district attorney in charge of the prosecution, in so declaring, asserted that the entire sum was spent under the personal direction of Captain Boy-ed and that from \$500,000 to \$600,000 of the amount was spent in San Francisco in chartering vessels and obtaining supplies for the German warships Leipzig and perhaps the Dresden.

Widespread Plot of Germans. This, the government charges, was part of a conspiracy that extended from New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans and San Francisco in which German money was spent by the millions and in which the defendants were the leading characters.

In the performance of this alleged conspiracy, Mr. Wood said, the defendants "rode rough-shod over the laws and treaties of the United States."

Charges Against Boy-ed.

In almost the first words of his opening address to the jury, Mr. Wood charged that Captain K. Boy-ed, German naval attache, directed the chartering and loading of some of the vessels and that \$750,000 for relief of German warships was spent under his direction here.

"We expect to show," Mr. Wood said, "that this conspiracy extended from New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans and San Francisco. We expect to show that Dr. Buezn employed a man named Kulekampi to play a part in a hurry from Philadelphia at the very opening of the war, telling him that this was desirable because the Hamburg-American line should not appear in the transaction."

Ships Loaded With Coal. "We can prove the one of the vessels—the Berwind—was loaded with coal bought from the Berwind Coal company and that soon after Captain Buezn wanted Mr. Berwind of the coal company to clear the steamer, but that Mr. Berwind demurred and Kulekampi was called in to do the work."

"We shall prove that not long afterwards Kulekampi received \$750,000 from some place in Germany—he did not know where, or from whom—he put this money in two New York banks and that soon after Captain Buezn came to him and told him that the money was to be spent under his (Boy-ed's) direction. We shall show that \$500,000 to \$600,000 of this money was sent to San Francisco where it was spent to charter and supply three ships with coal and provisions and that these vessels sailed on to meet the German cruiser Leipzig and the Dresden."

Boy-ed Expends Money. "One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of this money, we shall show, was spent for the purchase outright of one of these three vessels, and all of the \$750,000 was spent under Captain Boy-ed's personal direction and instructions."

"Sixteen or seventeen ships were used," Mr. Wood continued, "by the defendants to carry coal, water, wine, salt pork and other needed supplies to the Leipzig, Dresden, Cap Trafalgar, Elba, Santa Lucia, Eleanor Woerner and other German men of war. These steamers all carried super-cargo bearing sealed instructions which were opened after the vessel steamed away, sometimes within the three-mile limit."

Sailed Orders to Captains. "The defendant, Kottler, we shall show, sent letters which the super-cargoes carried, and these letters addressed to the captain of the steamers selected to supply German warships, instructed the captains to obey the super-cargoes and promised them liberal gratuities for doing so."

"We shall show that after these vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres, La Guayra, Cadiz, Moravia and other destinations, the super-cargoes instructed the captains to go elsewhere and that the captains, obeying these instructions, took their vessels to meet German warships at sea and to deliver to the warships the supplies aboard."

"We shall show that these defendants conspired at various meetings, to do all these things; that in so doing they rode rough-shod over the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if those laws

## U. S. MAN WEDS RUSS PRINCESS; IS MADE GENERAL BY CZAR



Dr. Philip Newton.

Dr. Philip Newton of Washington is now General Newton of the Russian army. At the outbreak of the war he joined a Red Cross unit bound for Russia in order to forget his grief at the drowning of Miss Alice Dorothy Nixon, his fiancée. He was placed in charge of a hospital at Kiev. There he met the Princess Shahofskaya, of Petrograd, a volunteer nurse. They were married. Now he has been made surgeon of the czar's sixth army corps, with the rank of general, the highest given any American with a European army.

and treaties had been mere scraps of paper."

Mr. Wood's address lasted less than forty minutes.

Defense Concedes Charges.

William Rand, counsel for the defense, opened with these words: "So far as certain facts are concerned we concede that they are just as Mr. Wood stated them to be. We concede that certain ships sailed from American ports to supply German warships and admit that these ships were outfitted by Dr. Buezn and the other defendants, but deny that the acts of the defendants constitute conspiracy."

Mr. Rand said: "On August 1, 1914, Dr. Buezn received from his office in Germany orders by cable directing him to charter a number of steamships here, place provisions, coal and other supplies aboard, and send them to a designated place in the Atlantic, there to await the appearance of German warships to which the supplies were to be delivered. He was acting on those legitimate orders in chartering these vessels."

The first witness was Richard D. Writley, a steamship broker of this city, who testified that he chartered on August 3, 1914, to the Hamburg-American line the American steamers Lorenzo and Berwind, the first two vessels which sailed for the German Atlantic fleet. John H. Gans acted for the line, Mr. Writley said, in the transaction, giving full value of the vessels, \$25,000 and \$200,125 respectively.

"This was done in case anything should happen and the vessel be not returned to us," he said. "We could not get war insurance at the time and some guarantee was necessary."

CHICAGO OBJECTS TO "TAG DAY"

Charitable Organizations Claim Method Promotes Beggary and Exposes Women to Insult.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Chicago charitable organizations today began a campaign to obtain Mayor Thompson's veto of a resolution passed by the city council last night, settling aside December 14 as a "tag day" for needy widows.

The resolution provides that widows shall do their own tagging and retain all money collected. Aldermen would supply the necessary credentials. Those detained by ill health could provide authorized representatives.

The objection to the "tag day" is that it would promote beggary and expose to jibes and insults women who appeared on the streets labeled "widows."

It is estimated there are 32,500 widows in Chicago, but the proportion of the needy ones is not known.

IMPORTANT U. S. WITNESS MISSING

Man Knew He Was Wanted to Testify for Government in Karl Buezn Case.

New York, Nov. 23.—An important witness for the government in the case against Karl Buezn, managing director, and employees of the Hamburg-American line, charged with sending supply ships to German warships in the Atlantic, has left the jurisdiction of the United States. He is now in Bermuda.

This became known today when the court reconvened for the second day of the trial, which passed the jury

filling stage an hour after the session began with the securing of the twelfth man.

The name of the witness and what cog he was in the government's machinery were not disclosed by Roger B. Wood, assistant district attorney, in charge of the prosecution. Mr. Wood said, however, that the man knew he would be wanted to testify.

Immediately after the jury box was filled, William Rand, of counsel for the defense, notified Assistant Attorney Wood that the defense would withdraw that part of the previous admission pertaining to the alleged connection of Captain K. Boy-ed, German naval attache, with the acts charged by the government. This part of the admission made by the defendants stated that Captain Boy-ed had been consulted regarding the sending of steamships with supplies to German sea raiders, and that the work had been carried on largely under the naval attache's direction. No reason for withdrawing the admission was given.

FIRE STARTS IN BETHLEHEM SHOP

Blaze Originates in Dynamo in Number Four Department, Recently Badly Damaged by Flames.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 23.—There was a small fire early today in the number four machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel company, which was recently badly damaged by the flames. The blaze originated in a dynamo and was extinguished by the company's own fire brigade.

The state fire marshal has several deputies constantly on duty at the plant, which has been the scene of several small fires.

SERBS ADVANCE TOWARD BABUNA

Troops Re-occupy Veleprilep Line and Aim to Reinforce Soldiers at Mountain Pass.

London, Nov. 23, 10:55 a. m.—The following dispatch was received today from Reuter's correspondent at Athens:

"It is announced officially that Serbian soldiers have re-occupied the front of the Veleprilep line and are advancing toward Babuna to reinforce the troops defending the pass."

"The general situation of the Serbians, though unsatisfactory, does not exclude the possibility of safe retreat to the south and maintenance of communication with the French and British."

This announcement is so much at variance with recent reports as to suggest it may have been delayed several days in transit between Athens and London. Veleprilep, 35 miles southeast of Uskup, has been in the hands of the Bulgarians for some time. The fall of Prilep, 30 miles southwest of Veleprilep, apparently was established last week. The reference to Serbian forces defending Babuna pass also is open to question, as there appears to be no doubt this force retreated from the pass at least a week ago.

TO DRIVE GERMAN FLAG FROM AFRICA

Capetown, South Africa, Nov. 23, via London, 1:02 p. m.—It is the clear duty of the Union to make the territory throughout southern Africa inviolable against designs contemplated in the idea of a greater Germany."

General Smuts emphasized the necessity of putting into the field an adequate expedition against German East Africa, in a speech delivered in Capetown in connection with the recruitment campaign.

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DISASTROUS FIRE IN CITY OF PARIS

Paris, Nov. 23, 4:55 a. m.—The loss in the fire yesterday in the annex of the Bon Marche, one of the largest department stores of Paris, is estimated at least 30,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000).

The flames destroyed collections of old furniture, objects of art and Oriental rugs worth twenty million francs in addition to vast quantities of merchandise, including carpets to the value of two million francs.

French aviators are enjoying the opportunity presented by the lack of Bulgarian aircraft guns of flying low over the positions of their opponents and actually photographing with such detail as to reveal the numbers and locations of the hostile forces.

Serbian Concentrate on Historic Plain.

The Serbians in the north are said to be concentrating on the historic Kosovo plain with the idea of attempting an offensive in the direction of Uskup. It is reported that six divisions will be launched from the plain passes as the Bulgarians are being withdrawn hastily from the Prilep region. A decisive battle is looked for.

Robbery—The room of George McDonald, at 118 Twenty-third street, was entered Sunday night by a burglar, according to a report made to the police department yesterday afternoon.

The unexpected visitor took a suit of clothes, a razor and other articles belong to McDonald away with him.

## BLOODY BATTLE IN RAJEC GORGE

French Still Hold Strong Natural Position and Bridgehead Opposite Gradisce.

ARTILLERY DUEL

Bulgarians Bring Up Heavy Forces—Serbians Concentrating—Decisive Fight Expected.

French Headquarters, Kavadar, Serbia, Nov. 21, by Courier to Saloniki, Nov. 22, via Paris, Nov. 23, 5:05 a. m.—A sanguinary battle between French and Bulgarians in the gorge of the Rajec river, a affluent of the Cerna, southeastern Serbia, has resulted thus far in the retirement of the French from a point north of Drenovo to the right bank of the Cerna. The French, however, are still holding the Rajec gorge and the important bridgehead at Bjoharista, controlling the heights opposite Gradisce.

The Associated Press correspondent today visited the French post west of the Rajec bridgehead which is detailed to guard the strong natural position in the granite walled gorge. The gorge, however, is exposed to artillery fire from the surrounding heights. Through it runs a narrow rapid stream, held by infantry.

Half an hour later, the correspondent with a party of French officers watched the battle from the neighboring hills. Every detail was visible save occasional periods when the mist lowered from the hill tops.

Savage Artillery Duel.

Hostilities were opened with a savage artillery duel. From the point of observation flashes of flame and puffs of smoke could be seen revealing the positions of the guns on both sides of the Vardar river which is joined by the Cerna a few miles north of Drenovo.

Clouds of smoke from the bursting shells gave some idea of the result of the fire which the Bulgarians concentrated in an effort to dislodge the French from the Rajec gorge. Shrapnel was placed successfully within the gorge several times.

Bulgarian Infantry Flee.

Soon the whirl of machine guns and the popping of rifle betrayed the position of the Bulgarian infantry. On the hill behind the gorge moving figures could be seen outlined against the sky. They climbed with what seemed to be interminable slowness, until, after a brief struggle with the bayonet, the Bulgarians fled, disappearing over the crest.

Meanwhile from the direction of Kavadar a train of ambulances sped toward the scene of the battle to collect French wounded. General followed in an automobile to take direction of the action on the ground.

Bringing Up Reinforcements.

The Bulgarians are bringing up heavy forces from the neighborhood of Prilep. The French plan of campaign seems to have been to occupy as quickly as possible the maximum number of positions of natural strength and to take care of their communications as effectively as could be done with the forces available. When one position thus held is made the object of a serious attack the French withdraw, as the complete lack of effective means of transportation renders the rapid shifting of troops from one position to another impracticable.

A distinct lacking feature of the campaign in Serbia is its utter unlikeness to the fighting in France. Trenches are constructed for only temporary use in actual battle. The broken country facilitates the employment of tactical skill in which the French seem to be superior to the Bulgarians, notwithstanding their lack of familiarity with the country.

Neither battlefields nor encampments resemble in the least those in France. The soldiers are camped in the open plain, have not employed aeroplanes, and the camps are changed frequently to keep pace with the movements of the battle lines.

Famous French Guns Used.

Artillerymen for the first time since the beginning of the war often have the opportunity of actual seeing the mark at which they are aiming. The famous French three-inch guns firing almost with the rapidity of machine guns, inflict extraordinary havoc on the Bulgarians.

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